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CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation,

Counterclaim-Defendant.

CASE NO. C 01-1640 SBA (MEJ)

MICROSOFT CORPORATION'S ANSWER AND COUNTERCLAIMS TO INTERTRUST'S FOURTH AMENDED **COMPLAINT** 

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** 

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MICROSOFT CORPORATION'S ANSWER AND COUNTERCLAIMS TO INTERTRUST'S FOURTH AMENDED COMPLAINT: CASE No. C 01-1640 SBA (MEJ)

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Defendant Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") answers the Fourth Amended Complaint of InterTrust Technologies Corporation ("InterTrust") as follows:

- 1. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action under the patent laws of the United States, 35 United States Code, §§ 271 and 281. Microsoft denies that it has infringed or now infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 1 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 2. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action over which this Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 3. Microsoft admits, for purposes of this action only, that venue is proper in this judicial district. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 3 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 4. On information and belief, Microsoft admits the allegations of paragraph 4 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 5. Microsoft admits the allegations of paragraph 5 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 6. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 6 of the Fourth Amended Complaint, except that it admits, for purposes of this action only, that it transacts business in this judicial district.
- 7. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 6,185,683 B1 ("the '683 Patent") states that it was issued February 6, 2001, is entitled "Trusted and secure techniques, systems and methods for item delivery and execution," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '683 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 7 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

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- 8. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 6,253,193 B1 ("the '193 Patent") states that it was issued June 26, 2001, is entitled "Systems and methods for the secure transaction management and electronic rights protection," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corporation" as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '193 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 8 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 9. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 5,920,861 ("the '861 Patent") states that it was issued July 6, 1999, is entitled "Techniques for defining using and manipulating rights management data structures," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '861 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 9 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 10. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 5,892,900 ("the '900 Patent") states that it was issued April 6, 1999, is entitled "Systems and methods for secure transaction management and electronic rights protection," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '900 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 10 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 11. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 5,982,891 ("the '891 Patent") states that it was issued November 9, 1999, is entitled "Systems and methods for secure transaction management and electronic rights protection," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '891 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 11 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 12. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 5,917,912 ("the '912 Patent") states that it was issued June 29, 1999, is entitled "System and methods for secure transaction management and electronic rights protection," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '912 Patent was duly and lawfully

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issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 12 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

- 13. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 6,157,721 ("the '721 Patent") states that it was issued December 5, 2000, is entitled "System and methods using cryptography to protect secure computing environments," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '721 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 13 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 14. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 5,915,019 ("the '019 Patent") states that it was issued June 22, 1999, is entitled "Systems and methods for secure transaction management and electronic rights protection," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '019 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 14 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 15. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 5,949,876 ("the '876 Patent") states that it was issued September 7, 1999, is entitled "Systems and methods for secure transaction management and electronic rights protection," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '876 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 15 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 16. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 6,112,181 ("the '181 Patent") states that it was issued August 29, 2000, is entitled "Systems and methods for matching, selecting, narrowcasting, and/or classifying based on rights management and/or other information," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '181 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 16 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 17. Microsoft admits that on its face the title page of U.S. Patent No. 6,389,402

  B1 ("the '402 Patent") states that it was issued May 14, 2002, is entitled "Systems and methods

  Microsoft Corporation's Answer and

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for secure transaction management and electronic rights protection," and lists "InterTrust Technologies Corp." as the assignee. Microsoft denies that the '402 Patent was duly and lawfully issued. Microsoft further denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 17 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

- 18. Microsoft repeats and reasserts its responses to paragraphs 1-7 of the Fourth Amended Complaint, as if fully restated herein.
- 19. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. Microsoft denies that it has infringed or now infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 19 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 20. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 20 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 21 of the Fourth
   Amended Complaint.
- 22. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 22 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 23. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 23 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 24. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 24 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 25. Microsoft repeats and reasserts its responses to paragraphs 1-6 and 8 of the Fourth Amended Complaint, as if fully restated herein.
- 26. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. Microsoft denies that it has infringed or now infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 26 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 27 of the Fourth
   Amended Complaint.

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COUNTERCLAIMS TO INTERTRUST'S FOURTH AMENDED

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infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 40 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

- 41. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 41 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 42. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 42 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 43. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 43 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 44. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 44 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 45. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 45 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 46. Microsoft repeats and reasserts its responses to paragraphs 1-6 and 11 of the Fourth Amended Complaint, as if fully restated herein.
- 47. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. Microsoft denies that it has infringed or now infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 47 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 48. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 48 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 49. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 49 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 50. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 50 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 51 of the Fourth
   Amended Complaint.
- 52. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 52 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

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| 53.               | Microsoft repeats and reasserts its responses to paragraphs 1-6 and 12 o |
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| the Fourth Amende | l Complaint, as if fully restated herein.                                |

- 54. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. Microsoft denies that it has infringed or now infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 54 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 55. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 55 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 56. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 56 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 57. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 57 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 58. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 58 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 59. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 59 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 60. Microsoft repeats and reasserts its responses to paragraphs 1-6 and 13 of the Fourth Amended Complaint, as if fully restated herein.
- 61. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. Microsoft denies that it has infringed or now infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 61 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 62. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 62 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 63. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 63 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 64. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 64 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

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- 65. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 65 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 66. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 66 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 67. Microsoft repeats and reasserts its responses to paragraphs 1-6 and 14 of the Fourth Amended Complaint, as if fully restated herein.
- 68. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. Microsoft denies that it has infringed or now infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 68 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 69. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 69 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 70. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 70 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 71. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 71 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 72. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 72 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 73. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 73 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 74. Microsoft repeats and reasserts its responses to paragraphs 1-6 and 15 of the Fourth Amended Complaint, as if fully restated herein.
- 75. Microsoft admits that the Fourth Amended Complaint purports to state a cause of action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. Microsoft denies that it has infringed or now infringes the patents asserted against Microsoft in the Fourth Amended Complaint. Microsoft denies any and all remaining allegations of paragraph 75 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 76. Microsoft denies any and all allegations of paragraph 76 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

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Patent, the '912 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, or the '402 Patent.

#### Second Defense: Invalidity of the Asserted Patents

97. On information and belief, the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, and the '402 Patent are invalid for failing to comply with the provisions of the Patent Laws, Title 35 U.S.C., including without limitation one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103 and 112.

### Third Defense: Unavailability of Relief

98. On information and belief, Plaintiff has failed to plead and meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and (c) and is not entitled to any alleged damages prior to providing any actual notice to Microsoft of the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, or the '402 Patent.

### Fourth Defense: Unavailability of Relief

99. On information and belief, Plaintiff has failed to plead and meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 284 for enhanced damages and is not entitled to any damages prior to providing any actual notice to Microsoft of the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, and/or the '402 Patent and any alleged infringement thereof.

#### Fifth Defense: Unavailability of Relief

100. On information and belief, Plaintiff has failed to plead and meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287, and has otherwise failed to show that it is entitled to any damages.

#### Sixth Defense: Prosecution History Estoppel

101. Plaintiff's alleged causes of action for patent infringement are barred under the doctrine of prosecution history estoppel, and Plaintiff is estopped from claiming that the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '721

| 1  | Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, and/or the '402 Patent covers or includes  |
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| 2  | any accused Microsoft product or method.  |
| 3  | Seventh Defense: Dedication to the Public   |
| 4  | 102. Plaintiff has dedicated to the public all methods, apparatus, and products                       |
| 5  | disclosed in the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '891 Patent, the |
| 6  | '912 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, and/or the '402      |
| 7  | Patent but not literally claimed therein, and is estopped from claiming infringement by any such      |
| 8  | public domain methods, apparatus, and products.   |
| 9  | Eighth Defense: Use/Manufacture By/For United States Government                                       |
| 10 | 103. To the extent that any accused product has been used or manufactured by                          |
| 11 | or for the United States, Plaintiff's claims and demands for relief are barred by 28 U.S.C. § 1498.   |
| 12 | Ninth Defense: License  |
| 13 | 104. To the extent that any of Plaintiff's allegations of infringement are                            |
| 14 | premised on the alleged use, sale, offer for sale, license or offer of license of products that were  |
| 15 | manufactured by or for a licensee of InterTrust and/or provided by or to Microsoft by or to a         |
| 16 | licensee of InterTrust, such allegations are barred pursuant to license.                              |
| 17 | Tenth Defense: Acquiescence   |
| 18 | 105. Plaintiff has acquiesced in at least a substantial part of the Microsoft                         |
| 19 | conduct alleged to infringe.  |
| 20 | Eleventh Defense: Laches  |
| 21 | 106. Plaintiff's claims for relief are barred, in whole or in part, by the equitable                  |
| 22 | doctrine of laches.   |
| 23 | Twelfth Defense: Inequitable Conduct  |
| 24 | 107. The '861 Patent claims are unenforceable due to inequitable conduct,                             |
| 25 | including those acts and failures to act set forth in Microsoft's Counterclaim for Declaratory        |
| 26 | Judgment of Unenforceability of the '861 Patent, set forth below.                                     |
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### Thirteenth Defense: Inequitable Conduct

108. The '900 Patent claims are unenforceable due to inequitable conduct, including those acts and failures to act set forth in Microsoft's Counterclaim for Declaratory Judgment of Unenforceability of the '900 Patent, set forth below.

### Fourteenth Defense: Inequitable Conduct

109. The '721 Patent claims are unenforceable due to inequitable conduct, including those acts and failures to act set forth in Microsoft's Counterclaim for Declaratory Judgment of Unenforceability of the '721 Patent, set forth below.

### Fifteenth Defense: Inequitable Conduct

110. The '181 Patent claims are unenforceable due to inequitable conduct, including those acts and failures to act set forth in Microsoft's Counterclaim for Declaratory Judgment of Unenforceability of the '181 Patent, set forth below.

### Sixteenth Defense: Unenforceability

111. The claims of the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '683

Patent, the '193 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181

Patent, and the '402 Patent are unenforceable due to unclean hands, inequitable conduct and misuse and illegal extension of the patent right, including those acts and failures to act set forth in Count XVIII of Microsoft's Counterclaims, set forth below.

#### Seventeenth Defense: Waiver

112. InterTrust has waived any accusations against Microsoft not made in the InterTrust's Amended Disclosures of Asserted Claims served October 29, 2002, including in particular any "draft" accusations referred to in Court October 22, 2002, that were not included in those Amended Disclosures.

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#### COUNTERCLAIMS

### COUNT I - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF NONINFRINGEMENT

- 1. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, et seq. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this counterclaim under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1338, 2201, and 2202.
- 2. Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") is a Washington corporation with its principal place of business in Redmond, Washington.
- 3. On information and belief, Plaintiff/Counterclaim Defendant InterTrust Technologies Corporation ("InterTrust") is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Santa Clara, California.
- 4. InterTrust purports to be the owner of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,185,683 B1 ("the '683 Patent"), 6,253,193 B1 ("the '193 Patent"), 5,940,504 ("the '504 Patent"), 5,920,861 ("the '861 Patent"), U.S. Patent No. 5,892,900 ("the '900 Patent"), U.S. Patent No. 5,982,891 ("the '891 Patent"), U.S. Patent No. 5,917,912 ("the '912 Patent"), U.S. Patent No. 6,157,721 ("the '721 Patent"), U.S. Patent No. 5,915,019 ("the '019 Patent"), U.S. Patent No. 5,949,876 ("the '876 Patent"), U.S. Patent No. 6,112,181 ("the '181 Patent"), and U.S. Patent No. 6,389,402 B1 ("the '402 Patent").
- 5. InterTrust alleges that Microsoft has infringed the '683 Patent, the '193
  Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019
  Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, and the '402 Patent. InterTrust previously alleged that
  Microsoft has infringed the '504 Patent. InterTrust now concedes that the previously accused
  Microsoft conduct and products do not infringe any claim of the '504 Patent. No Microsoft
  product accused in this lawsuit infringes any claim of the '504 Patent.
- 6. No Microsoft product has infringed, either directly or indirectly, any claim of the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '504 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, or the '402 Patent, and Microsoft is not liable for infringement thereof.

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| 2  | exists between Micro   | sc       |
| 3  | infringement or nonir  | ıfi      |
| 4  | Patent, the '891 Pater | ıt,      |
| 5  | Patent, and the '402 F | a        |
| 6  | then such an actual co | n        |
| 7  |                        |          |
| 8  | $\mathbf{n}$           | <u>I</u> |
| 9  | 8.                     | N        |
| 10 | fully restated here.   |          |
| 11 | 9.                     | T        |
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| 14 | exists between Micros  | 30       |
| 15 | whether the claims of  | tŀ       |
| 16 | TTT                    | n        |
| 17 | <u>JU</u>              | ע        |
| 18 | 11.                    | N        |
| 19 | fully restated here.   |          |
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| 21 | with the provisions of | tŀ       |
| 22 | 13.                    | A        |
| 23 | exists between Micros  | 0        |
| 24 | whether the claims of  | th       |
| 25 | 777                    | n.       |
| 26 | <u>JU</u>              | ש        |
| 27 | 14.                    | M        |
| 20 | fully restated here    |          |

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7. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to the infringement or noninfringement of the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, and the '402 Patent. If InterTrust does not concede noninfringement of the '504 Patent, then such an actual controversy also exists for the '504 Patent.

# COUNT II - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '683 PATENT

- 8. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims, as if fully restated here.
- 9. The '683 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103 and 112.
- 10. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '683 Patent are valid or invalid.

### COUNT III - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '193 PATENT

- 11. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if fully restated here.
- 12. The '193 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103 and 112.
- 13. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '193 Patent are valid or invalid.

## COUNT IV - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '504 PATENT

14. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if fully restated here.

- The '504 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply 15. with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103 and 112.
- An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, 16. exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '504 Patent are valid or invalid.

#### **COUNT V - DECLARATORY** JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '861 PATENT

- Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if 17. fully restated here.
- The '861 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply 18. with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103 and 112.
- An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, 19. exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '861 Patent are valid or invalid.

#### **COUNT VI - DECLARATORY** JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '900 PATENT

- Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if 20. fully restated here.
- The '900 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply 21. with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.
- 22. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '900 Patent are valid or invalid.

#### **COUNT VII - DECLARATORY** JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '891 PATENT

Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if 23. fully restated here.

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| 24.                    | The '891 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply |
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| with the provisions of | the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112. |

25. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '891 Patent are valid or invalid.

# COUNT VIII - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '912 PATENT

- 26. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if fully restated here.
- 27. The '912 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.
- 28. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '912 Patent are valid or invalid.

## COUNT IX - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '721 PATENT

- 29. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if fully restated here.
- 30. The '721 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.
- 31. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '721 Patent are valid or invalid.

# COUNT X - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '019 PATENT

32. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if fully restated here.

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| 33.                    | The '019 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply |
|------------------------|---|
| with the provisions of | the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112  |

34. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '019 Patent are valid or invalid.

# COUNT XI - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '876 PATENT

- 35. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if fully restated here.
- 36. The '876 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.
- 37. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '876 Patent are valid or invalid.

# COUNT XII - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '181 PATENT

- 38. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if fully restated here.
- 39. The '181 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.
- 40. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '181 Patent are valid or invalid.

# COUNT XIII - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE '402 PATENT

- 41. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims as if fully restated here.
- 42. The '402 Patent, and each claim thereof, is invalid for failing to comply with the provisions of the Patent Laws, including one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.
- 43. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '402 Patent are valid or invalid.

# COUNT XIV - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '861 PATENT

- 44. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 of its Counterclaims, as if fully restated here.
- 45. Claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804), and claims 1-101 of the '861 Patent, were not and are not entitled to the benefit of any application filing date prior to February 25, 1997, under 35 U.S.C. § 120 or otherwise.
- 46. On information and belief, an article entitled "DigiBox: A Self-Protecting Container for Information Commerce" (hereinafter "the Sibert article") was published in the United States in July 1995. A copy of the Sibert article has been produced bearing bates numbers MSI022935-MSI022947.
- 47. "Exhibit A" refers to the document attached as Exhibit A to Microsoft's counterclaims filed in response to InterTrust's Second Amended Complaint (namely, a reprint of an article entitled "DigiBox: A Self-Protecting Container for Information Commerce"). On information and belief, the content of pages 2-14 of Exhibit A was presented at a public conference in the United States in July 1995.
- 48. "Exhibit B" refers to the document attached as Exhibit B to Microsoft's counterclaims filed in response to InterTrust's Second Amended Complaint (namely, a copy of a

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- 62. The '987 Patent was material to the patentability of claims 29-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 63. One or more of the '861 Patent applicants knew, while the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) was pending, of the July 1995 publication of the Sibert article.
- 64. On information and belief, one or more of the '861 Patent applicants knew, while the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) was pending, of the September 1996 publication of the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication.
- 65. On information and belief, one or more of the '861 Patent applicants knew, while the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) was pending, of the June 8, 1999 issuance of the '987 Patent.
- 66. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) knew, while that application was pending, of the July 1995 publication of the Sibert article.
- 67. One or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) knew, while that application was pending, of the September 1996 publication of the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication.
- 68. One or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) knew, while that application was pending, of the June 8, 1999 issuance of the '987 Patent.
- 69. The applicants for the '861 Patent did not cite the Sibert article to the Patent Office as prior art to any of claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 70. The applicants for the '861 Patent did not cite the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication to the Patent Office as prior art to any of claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 71. The applicants for the '861 Patent did not cite the '987 Patent to the Patent Office as prior art to any of claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).

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- 72. The applicants for the '861 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the Sibert article.
- 73. The applicants for the '861 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication.
- 74. The applicants for the '861 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the '987 Patent.
- 75. The Sibert article is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 76. The WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 77. The '987 Patent is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 78. On information and belief, one or more of the '861 Patent applicants believed, during pendency of claim 1 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804), that the Sibert article disclosed an embodiment of claim 1 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 79. InterTrust contends that none of the '861 Patent applicants believed, during pendency of claim 1 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804), that the Sibert article discloses an embodiment of claim 1 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 80. On information and belief, one or more of the '861 Patent applicants believed, during pendency of claim 1 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804), that the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication disclosed an embodiment of claim 1 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 81. InterTrust contends that none of the '861 Patent applicants believed, during pendency of claim 1 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804), that the WO 96/27155

(PCT) publication discloses an embodiment of claim 1 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).

- 82. On information and belief, one or more of the '861 Patent applicants believed, while the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) was pending, that the Sibert article was material to the patentability of claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804), but, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose that reference as prior art to the Patent Office.
- 83. On information and belief, one or more of the '861 Patent applicants believed, while the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) was pending, that the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication was material to the patentability of claims 1-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804), but, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose that reference as prior art to the Patent Office.
- 84. On information and belief, one or more of the '861 Patent applicants believed, while the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804) was pending, that the '987 Patent was material to the patentability of claims 29-129 of the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804), but, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose that reference as prior art to the Patent Office.
- 85. The '861 Patent is unenforceable due to the inequitable conduct of the '861 Patent applicants and/or agents before the Patent and Trademark Office in connection with the '861 Patent application (SN 08/805,804).
- 86. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '861 Patent are enforceable.

# COUNT XV - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '900 PATENT

- 87. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 and 46-47 of its Counterclaims, as if fully restated here.
- 88. The application and issued claims of the '900 Patent were not and are not entitled to the benefit of any application filing date prior to August 30, 1996, under 35 U.S.C. § 120 or otherwise.

- 89. The Sibert article is prior art to the application and issued claims of the '900 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).
- 90. The Sibert article was material to the patentability of application and issued claims of the '900 Patent, including, for example, issued claims 86 and 182.
- 91. One or more of the '900 Patent applicants knew of the July 1995 publication of the Sibert article while the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206) was pending.
- 92. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in the prosecution of the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206) knew of the July 1995 publication of the Sibert article while the '900 Patent application was pending.
- 93. The applicants for the '900 Patent did not cite the Sibert article to the Patent Office as prior art to any claims of the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206).
- 94. The applicants for the '900 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any claims of the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206) any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the Sibert article.
- 95. The Sibert article is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206).
- 96. On information and belief, one or more of the '900 Patent applicants believed, during pendency of claim 1 of the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206), that the Sibert article disclosed an embodiment of claim 1 of the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206).
- 97. On information and belief, one or more of the '900 Patent applicants believed, while the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206) was pending, that the Sibert article was material to the patentability of various claims of the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206), but, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose that reference as prior art to the Patent Office.
- 98. The '900 Patent is unenforceable due to the inequitable conduct of the '900 Patent applicants and/or agents before the Patent and Trademark Office in connection with the '900 Patent application (SN 08/706,206).

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99. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '900 Patent are enforceable.

### COUNT XVI - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '721 PATENT

- 100. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 and 51 of its Counterclaims, as if fully restated herein.
- 101. Claims 1-43 of the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754), and claims 1-41 of the '721 Patent, were not and are not entitled to the benefit of any application filing date prior to August 12, 1996, under 35 U.S.C. § 120 or otherwise.
- 102. The '987 Patent is prior art to claims 1-8, 10-29, and 31-43 of the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754).
- 103. The '987 Patent is prior art to claims 1-41 of the '721 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).
- 104. The '987 Patent was material to the patentability of claims 1-8, 10-29, and 31-43 of the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754).
- 105. One or more of the '721 Patent applicants knew, while the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754) was pending, of the '987 Patent.
- 106. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754) knew, while that application was pending, of the '987 Patent.
- 107. The applicants for the '721 Patent did not cite the '987 Patent to the Patent Office as prior art to any of claims 1-43 of the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754).
- 108. The applicants for the '721 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of claims 1-43 of the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754) any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the '987 Patent.

109. The '987 Patent is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754).

- 110. On information and belief, one or more of the '721 Patent applicants believed, while the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754) was pending, that the '987 Patent was material to the patentability of one or more of claims 1-8, 10-29, and 31-43 of the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754), but, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose that reference as prior art to the Patent Office.
- 111. The applicants for the '721 Patent knew of, but did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754), printed publications regarding the use of digital signatures with Java.
- 112. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '721 Patent application knew, while that application was pending, of printed publications describing the use of digital signatures with Java, but did not cite those publications to the Patent Office.
- 113. On information and belief, one or more of the '721 Patent applicants knew of General Magic's Telescript, (hereinafter "Telescript"), while the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754) was pending.
- 114. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '721 Patent application knew, while that application was pending, of Telescript.
- 115. On information and belief, one or more of the '721 Patent applicants knew, while the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754) was pending, of work done by Doug Tygar and Bennett Yee regarding "Strongbox," (hereinafter "Strongbox").
- 116. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '721 Patent application knew, while that application was pending, of work done by Doug Tygar and Bennett Yee regarding "Strongbox."

- 117. Strongbox, Telescript, and publications regarding the use of digital signatures with Java are each material prior art to the '721 Patent.
- 118. On information and belief, InterTrust's failure to disclose Strongbox,
  Telescript, and/or publications regarding the use of digital signatures with Java was made with
  deceptive intent.
- 119. The '721 Patent is unenforceable due to the inequitable conduct of the '721 Patent applicants and/or agents before the Patent and Trademark Office in connection with the '721 Patent application (SN 08/689,754).
- 120. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '721 Patent are enforceable.

#### COUNT XVII - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '181 PATENT

- 121. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-5 and 46-51 of its Counterclaims, as if fully restated herein.
- 122. The claims of the '181 Patent were not and are not entitled to the benefit of any application filing date prior to November 6, 1997, under 35 U.S.C. § 120 or otherwise.
  - 123. The '987 Patent is prior art to the claims of the '181 Patent.
- 124. The '987 Patent is prior art to each claim of the '181 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).
- 125. The '987 Patent was material to the patentability of one or more claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 126. One or more of the '181 Patent applicants knew, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, of the '987 Patent.
- 127. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '181 Patent application knew, while that application was pending, of the '987 Patent.

- 128. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite the '987 Patent to the Patent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 129. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '181 Patent application any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the '987 Patent.
- 130. The '987 Patent is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application.
- 131. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants believed, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, that the '987 Patent was material to the patentability of one or more of claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/689,754).
- 132. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose the '987 Patent as prior art to the Patent Office during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 133. The Sibert article is prior art to the application and issued claims of the '181 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).
- 134. The Sibert article was material to the patentability of one or more claims sought by InterTrust in the course of the '181 Patent application.
- 135. The Sibert article was material to the patentability of one or more claims of the '181 Patent.
- 136. One or more of the '181 Patent applicants knew of the July 1995 publication of the Sibert article while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending.
- 137. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in the prosecution of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) knew of the July 1995 publication of the Sibert article while the '181 Patent application was pending.
- 138. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite the Sibert article to the Patent Office as prior art to any claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).

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| 139. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior                |
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| art to any claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) any reference having the same or |
| substantially the same disclosure as the Sibert article.  |

- 140. The Sibert article is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 141. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants believed, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, that the Sibert article was material to the patentability of one or more claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 142. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose the Sibert article as prior art to the Patent Office during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 143. The WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication is prior art to one or more claims of the '181 Patent application.
- 144. The WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication is prior art to the claims of the '181 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a).
- 145. The WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication is prior art to the claims of the '181 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).
- 146. The WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication was material to the patentability of claim 1 of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 147. The WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication was material to the patentability of one or more claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 148. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants knew, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, of the September 1996 publication of the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication.
- 149. One or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) knew, while that application was pending, of the September 1996 publication of the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication.

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|                | 150.    | The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite the WO 96/27155 (PCT)           |
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| publication to | the Pat | ent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '181 Patent application (SN |
| 08/965,185).   |         |   |

- 151. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication.
- 152. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants believed, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, that the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication was material to the patentability of one or more claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 153. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose the WO 96/27155 (PCT) publication as prior art to the Patent Office during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
  - 154. The '900 Patent (U.S. Pat. No. 5,892,900) is prior art to the '181 Patent.
- 155. The '900 Patent is prior art to one or more claims of the '181 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).
- 156. The '900 Patent was material to the patentability of one or more claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 157. One or more of the '181 Patent applicants knew, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, of the '900 Patent.
- 158. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '181 Patent application knew, while that application was pending, of the '900 Patent.
- 159. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite the '900 Patent to the Patent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 160. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '181 Patent application any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the '900 Patent.

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- 161. The '900 Patent is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application.
- 162. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants believed, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, that the '900 Patent was material to the patentability of one or more of claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/689,754).
- 163. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose the '900 Patent as prior art to the Patent Office during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
  - 164. The '721 Patent (U.S. Pat. No. 6,157,721) is prior art to the '181 Patent.
- 165. The '721 Patent is prior art to one or more claims of the '181 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).
- 166. The '721 Patent was material to the patentability of one or more claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 167. One or more of the '181 Patent applicants knew, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, of the '721 Patent.
- 168. On information and belief, one or more of the attorneys who prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting the '181 Patent application knew, while that application was pending, of the '721 Patent.
- 169. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite the '721 Patent to the Patent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 170. The applicants for the '181 Patent did not cite to the Patent Office as prior art to any of the claims of the '181 Patent application any reference having the same or substantially the same disclosure as the '721 Patent.
- 171. The '721 Patent is not merely cumulative over any reference cited as prior art during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application.
- 172. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants believed, while the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185) was pending, that the '721 Patent

was material to the patentability of one or more of claims of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/689,754).

- 173. On information and belief, one or more of the '181 Patent applicants, with deceptive intent, failed to disclose the '721 Patent as prior art to the Patent Office during the prosecution of the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 174. The '181 Patent is unenforceable due to the inequitable conduct of the '181 Patent applicants and/or agents before the Patent and Trademark Office in connection with the '181 Patent application (SN 08/965,185).
- 175. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '181 Patent are enforceable.

### **COUNT XVIII - DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF UNENFORCEABILITY**

- 176. Microsoft repeats and realleges the preceding paragraphs of its Counterclaims, as if fully restated here.
- 177. The '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '861 Patent, the '900 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, and the '402 Patent are referred to as the "Count XVIII Patents."
- 178. In prosecuting, marketing, and enforcing the Count XVIII Patents,
  InterTrust has engaged in a pattern of obfuscation as to the scope of the patents, the prior art to
  the patents, and the alleged "inventions" of the patents.
  - 179. InterTrust has accused non-infringing products of infringement in this case.
  - 180. InterTrust has accused non-secure products with infringement in this case.
- 181. InterTrust has buried Patent Office Examiners with a collection of more than 400 references, many of which were not related to the particular claims in issue.
- 182. InterTrust has buried the Examiners with hundreds of thousands of pages of redundant, verbose, unclear text, effectively prohibiting a real comparison of the alleged "invention" to the prior art.

- 183. This pattern of intentional conduct constitutes an abuse of the patent system, unclean hands, misuse and illegal extension of the patent right, rendering the Count XVIII patents unenforceable, as well as invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112.
- 184. InterTrust contends that it cannot readily determine whether or not it has ever practiced the claims it asserts in this case, as InterTrust has interpreted those claims in its PLR 3-1 Statements.
- 185. InterTrust contends that it cannot determine, with reasonable effort, whether or not it has ever used its Commerce or Rights/System software to practice any of the claims InterTrust asserts in this case, as InterTrust has interpreted those claims in its PLR 3-1 Statements.
- 186. As InterTrust has interpreted the claims it asserts in this case in its PLR 3-1 Statements, InterTrust does not know if it has ever practiced the subject matter of the patent claims it asserts in this case.
- 187. No InterTrust officer has a non-privileged opinion or belief as to whether InterTrust has ever practiced the subject matter of any of the patent claims it asserts in this case.
- 188. InterTrust contends that it cannot readily determine whether or not any entity not a party to this case has ever practiced the claims that InterTrust asserts in this case, as InterTrust has interpreted those claims in this case.
- 189. InterTrust contends that it cannot readily determine whether or not any of the references cited in the patents it asserts in this case describes any invention that InterTrust asserts is disclosed in any patent it asserts in this case.
- 190. No InterTrust officer has a non-privileged opinion or belief as to whether Sony (whether Sony Corporation, Sony Corporation of America, and/or Sony Music Entertainment Inc.), IBM, Adobe, AT&T, or Real Networks has ever practiced the subject matter of any of the patent claims that InterTrust asserts in this case.
- 191. No InterTrust officer has a non-privileged opinion or belief as to whether Sony (whether Sony Corporation, Sony Corporation of America, and/or Sony Music

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| Entertainment Inc.), IBM, Adobe, AT&T, or Real Networks has ever practiced a noninfringing |
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| alternative to any of the patent claims that InterTrust asserts in this case.              |

- 192. No InterTrust officer has a non-privileged opinion or belief as to whether the U.S. government has ever practiced the subject matter of any of the patent claims that InterTrust asserts in this case.
- 193. InterTrust has never built the "Virtual Distribution Environment" referred to at column 2 lines 22-35 of the '193 Patent.
- 194. No Microsoft product accused in this case is a "Virtual Distribution Environment" as referred to at column 2 lines 22-35 of the '193 Patent.
- 195. As InterTrust's PLR 3-1 Statements have interpreted the '683 Patent claims asserted in this case, one or more of those claims reads upon references that InterTrust cited to the Patent Office during prosecution of the '683 Patent.
- 196. As InterTrust's PLR 3-1 Statements have interpreted the '683 Patent claims asserted in this case, InterTrust cannot distinguish those claims from the subject matter disclosed in the specification of U.S. Patent 5,715,403.
- 197. As InterTrust's PLR 3-1 Statements have interpreted the '683 Patent claims asserted in this case, InterTrust cannot distinguish those claims from the subject matter disclosed in the cited reference WO 93/01550.
- 198. As InterTrust's PLR 3-1 Statements have interpreted the '193 Patent claims asserted in this case, one or more of those claims reads upon the subject matter disclosed in the specification of U.S. Patent 5,638,443.
- 199. An actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, exists between Microsoft, on the one hand, and InterTrust, on the other hand, with respect to whether the claims of the '891 Patent, the '912 Patent, the '683 Patent, the '193 Patent, the '861 Patent, and the '900 Patent, the '721 Patent, the '019 Patent, the '876 Patent, the '181 Patent, and the '402 Patent are enforceable.

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#### COUNT XIX - INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,049,671

- 200. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 2-3 of its Counterclaims, as if fully restated here.
- 201. This Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over Microsoft's cause of action for patent infringement under Title 28, United States Code, Sections 1331 and 1338, and under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.
- 202. U.S. Patent No. 6,049,671 ("the '671 Patent") issued to Microsoft Corporation as the assignee of Benjamin W. Slivka and Jeffrey S. Webber on April 11, 2000.
- 203. A true copy of the '671 Patent is attached as Exhibit C to Microsoft's counterclaims filed in response to InterTrust's Second Amended Complaint, and is incorporated herein by reference.
  - 204. Microsoft owns all right, title and interest in the '671 Patent.
  - 205. InterTrust has had actual notice of the '671 Patent.
- 206. InterTrust has infringed one or more claims of the '671 Patent, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 271(a, b, c).
- 207. InterTrust's infringement of the '671 Patent has caused and will continue to cause Microsoft damage, including irreparable harm for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

### COUNT XX - INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,256,668

- 208. Microsoft repeats and realleges paragraphs 2-3 and 201 of its Counterclaims, as if fully restated here.
- 209. U.S. Patent No. 6,256,668 B1 ("the '668 Patent") issued to Microsoft Corporation as the assignee of Benjamin W. Slivka and Jeffrey S. Webber on July 3, 2001.
- 210. A true copy of the '668 Patent is attached as Exhibit D to Microsoft's counterclaims filed in response to InterTrust's Second Amended Complaint, and is incorporated herein by reference.
  - 211. Microsoft owns all right, title and interest in the '668 Patent.

| 1   | DD. The Court enter a permanent injunction prohibiting InterTrust, its officers,   |
|-----|--|
| 2   | agents, servants, employees, and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them   |
| : 3 | from infringing the '671 and '668 Patents;   |
| 4   | EE. The Court award damages and attorney fees against InterTrust pursuant to   |
| 5   | the provisions of 35 U.S.C §§ 284 and 285.   |
| 6   | FF. The Court award to Microsoft pre-judgment interest and the costs of this   |
| 7   | action.  |
| 8   | GG. The Court award to Microsoft its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees; and   |
| 9   | HH. The Court grant to Microsoft such other and further relief as may be   |
| 10  | deemed just and appropriate.   |
| 11  | JURY DEMAND  |
| 12  | Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Defendant Microsoft Corporation demands a   |
| 13  | trial by jury.   |
| 14  | DATED: November 7, 2002  By: San Market State St |
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Microsoft Corporation's Answer and Counterclaims to intertrust's fourth amended complaint: Case No. C 01-1640 SBA